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*v. Daly*, 55 Southeastern Reporter, 110, by the Supreme Court of that state as covering sales by means of slot machines. It was contended that as no personal labor was performed the law did not cover this case, but the court says that although no case directly in point has been found, the language of the statute is plain, and its purpose is to prevent the buying and selling of goods, etc., on the Lord's day, and its intention is to prevent the opportunity for buying as well as the act of selling on Sunday.

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**Municipal Corporations.**—In *Wheeler v. City of Fort Dodge*, 108 Northwestern Reporter, 1057, the court holds that the stretching of a wire from the roof of a building downward and outward across a street, and ending at a pole to which it is fastened, though stretched pursuant to the consent of the municipality, and though through most of its course it is high above the heads of people using the walks and carriageways, is a nuisance, because an obstruction of the street, the right of the public to the street extending indefinitely upward. In this case the wire had been stretched for the purpose of an acrobatic performance, and a pedestrian walking along the street was injured by the performer on the wire falling and striking such pedestrian. The city was held liable for the injury.

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**Contagious Diseases.**—The liability of a landlord to his tenant for injuries by reason of infection of a contagious disease on account of the premises having previously been occupied by a tenant having a contagious disease is discussed in *Finney v. Steele*, 41 Southern Reporter, 976. In this case, however, it was shown that the landlord had entrusted the disinfection of the house to an experienced physician and a trained, experienced, and competent nurse, and while there was testimony by other experts, giving it as their opinion that there were better means of disinfection than those that were used, yet as there was no testimony questioning the experience or competency of the physician and nurse to whom the work of disinfection was committed the court was of the opinion that the landlord was not liable.

**Fraudulent Transfer—Receiver Pendente Lite—When Not Appointed.**—In *Webb v. Manheim*, 16 Am. B. R. 472, it has been held that where, in an action by a trustee to set aside a conveyance of real estate by the bankrupt as in fraud of creditors, it appears that the grantee, who paid full value, was the attorney of the bankrupt's husband, who held her power of attorney, and the grantee shows that he is financially responsible and that if the transfer is set aside, he is able to account for all rent received by him, a receiver of the rents and profits should not be appointed.

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**Involuntary Proceedings—Seizure of Property—Liability of Petitioning Creditors upon Dismissal of Petition.**—Under a bond filed